

LIVELY AT THE CLOSE

Monotony Broken in the Eastman-Finch Trial.

QUESTION OF VERACITY

Messrs. M. J. Eastman and G. B. Brickley Flout Contradict Each Other in the Matter of Attempted Bribery. Rigid Cross-Examination.

The proceedings in the Eastman-Finch damage suit were rather monotonous yesterday till late in the evening, when Mr. G. B. Brickley was put on the stand by counsel for the defense. Up to that time the attorneys had been wrangling all day over various legal points that put the spectators to sleep, but when the cross-examination of Witness Brickley began every man in the court room bent over to catch every word.

It will be remembered that Mr. M. J. Eastman was called to the stand last Friday by the defense, who in the outset warned him that they proposed to contradict him. Among the questions put to Mr. Eastman were whether or not he had offered a bribe to Mr. G. B. Brickley to testify in his behalf. Mr. Eastman replied that he had not, adding that any statement to that effect was a "damnable lie." When asked why he did not have Mr. Brickley to testify in his behalf Mr. Eastman's answer was: "Because I consider him as good as dead." That was the reason, and the jury as well were anxious to hear what Mr. Brickley had to say. A synopsis of the witness' testimony will be found below.

The counsel for the defense have not rested their case yet, and have not indicated when they expected all of their testimony would be in and it looks as if the case will not close until the jury before the latter part of the week. Among the witnesses for the plaintiff in rebuttal will be Attorney R. M. Lett, to whom it is claimed Mr. Brickley had offered a bribe.

Objection was raised to nearly every question propounded to Mr. Davis, and there was considerable delay in taking his testimony. When court took recess for dinner, Mr. Davis was on the stand and when court again convened he was again called to the stand and kept there for an hour. On cross-examination witness said that when he went to work for Mr. Finch he had been told in the contract that he (Finch) should furnish his (witness) men with all the lumber needed, as a part of the scaffolding he had to build.

MR. FINCH ON THE STAND. When Judge Barham opened court yesterday morning Mr. Finch was placed on the stand again. For over an hour the witness testified to a rigid cross-examination. The witness had with him two pieces of timber which he claimed were parts of the putlock that broke on the day of the accident. When asked what he did with the other piece of the timber witness said he destroyed it as firewood. Among other things Mr. Finch said that he might have told Mr. Garrison that a broken putlock caused the fall, that the piece of the putlocks destroyed was shattered in several places; that three times since the accident attempts had been made to raise it in his office to get evidence he supposed, and for that reason he had the putlock cut so he could pack it in his loft; that he put the putlock in his loft to keep it from being damaged and that he did not regard it of any great value, and that he never thought it would be of any advantage to him; that he put the timber in his loft after he heard Eastman intended to testify.

J. W. DAVIS. Mr. J. W. Davis, a brick contractor, was the next witness. He stated that in his experience it had been the custom of bricklayers to raise their own scaffolding; that the general custom depended upon the contract, and that he completed the work on the Finch scaffolding after the manner of the witness was not permitted to explain the nature of the contract. In making the objection Mr. Brickford said: "This question is objected to on the ground that counsel for the defense do not believe Mr. Finch is such a devil incarnate as to ask another man to go on a scaffold he built himself and for the further reason that having nothing to do with the case."

L. M. HARRIS. Mr. L. M. Harris, who has been a bricklayer for twenty-eight years, was next called and sworn, stating that he worked on the Finch scaffolding after the accident; that he found some of the putlocks was missing; that he did not consider part of the scaffolding properly constructed, and that he did not believe the scaffolding was so far apart that in changing the scaffolding he put in three putlocks for one; that a skilled bricklayer ought to have observed the scaffolding and set it properly; that the witness, foreman of the bricklayers generally sees to it that the scaffolding is secure; that he found plenty of lumber around the building when he went to work there; and that he never saw any of the scaffolding that had knots in them.

THE MINORITY RULES

Three Votes Defeat the Bond Ordinance.

NOMINEE TURNED DOWN

Council Refuses to Confirm the Health Officer's Selection of Sanitary Inspector and Superintendent of Garbage.

Here is what the Common Council did last night: Rejected the health officer's nomination of Mr. Richard Harris to be sanitary inspector and superintendent of garbage work. Passed the ordinance giving the Newport News and Old Point Railway and Electric Company the privilege of the two bridges across the crossings at the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fourth street crossings and then voted down the ordinance authorizing the bond issue. Awarded the contract to Mr. Alexander Potter for superintending the construction of the sewer system.

Authorized the city engineer to prepare plans and specifications for the sewer bridges. Adjourned to meet again next Tuesday night.

It was demonstrated at the meeting of the Common Council last night that the old saw "the majority rules" does not always hold good, especially in legislative bodies, but this may have been an exception proving the rule.

Notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the members of the council voted to see work commenced on the viaducts at the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fourth street crossings the minority ruled the roost and defeated the ordinance authorizing the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$25,000 for the city's portion of the expense of constructing the bridges. The vote stood 3 in favor of the ordinance, but it was defeated 12 to 3.

The measure into law. This was a surprise to every one and many left the council chamber with a look of disgust on their faces. After having so far as to order the city engineer to prepare plans for the bridges and to pass an ordinance granting the new railway company the right of way across the city, the council then rejected the ordinance providing for the raising of the funds is "killed."

The regular meeting of the Common Council last night began with a wrangle. After the minutes had been read and approved and other routine business transacted a communication was read from Samuel W. Hobson, the health officer, in which he requested that Mr. Richard Harris be appointed sanitary inspector and superintendent of garbage.

This started the ball rolling. Councilman Burcher moved that the nomination be rejected, the same time stating that it was not because he had anything against Mr. Harris, but that he preferred some one else for the position.

Mr. McLaughlin then took the floor. He was the workingman's friend and wanted to see a workingman elected health officer, and thought the best would be some one who would therefore nominate ex-Councilman Sumpter Davis for the position.

The President next recognized Mr. Willett. He said he did not know Mr. Harris, but the health officer had selected him for the position and for that reason thought the nomination should be confirmed. Mr. Willett then offered an amendment to Mr. Burcher's motion.

After considerable discussion a vote was taken and the amendment was lost by a vote of 3 to 5, as follows: Nays—Messrs. Burcher, McLaughlin, Hughes, Mackey, Lenz, Roane, Thomas and O'Donnell—Total, 8.

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ARMY OF INVASION

It Arrived Off Santiago Monday Afternoon.

THE LANDING DELAYED

Bitter Work Ahead for General Shafter's Men Before the Spanish Fleet Comes Down from Morro's Walls. Outnumbered by the Enemy.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, MONDAY, JUNE 21. P. A. MOORE, ST. NICHOLAS, HAYTI, Tuesday, June 21.—3 A. M.—The United States army for the invasion of Cuba, 16,000 men, arrived at Santiago de Cuba at noon today. The time of its disembarkation has not yet been determined, but it will probably be within the next three days.

When the fleet of thirty-seven transports, with its freight of fighting men, swept up the southern coast today and within sight of the doomed city of Santiago de Cuba, the anxiously awaited soldiers were greeted with ringing cheers, which faintly echoed to the transports from the decks of the blockading warships far in shore. They were answered by the troops most heartily and in kind.

The weeks of anxious waiting on one side and of impatient chafing on the other were over and the army and the fleet were united. The soldiers were crowded with ringing cheers, which faintly echoed to the transports from the decks of the blockading warships far in shore. They were answered by the troops most heartily and in kind.

It was 10 o'clock this morning when the fleet of thirty-seven transports, with its freight of fighting men, swept up the southern coast today and within sight of the doomed city of Santiago de Cuba, the anxiously awaited soldiers were greeted with ringing cheers, which faintly echoed to the transports from the decks of the blockading warships far in shore. They were answered by the troops most heartily and in kind.

The Spanish infantry, cavalry and guerrilla forces, estimated by Admiral Sampson today to number from 20,000 to 40,000 men, are stretched out in a line across the land, a distance of fifty miles, ready to concentrate at the point of attack. But starving and harassed from the inland by the insurgents, the situation of the Spanish forces is such that they are unable to fight with the situation fully expected.

Interviews with army officers on the transports showed that there is some anxiety as to how the men will stand the strain, if the fighting begins immediately after the long inactivity at Tampa and the weariness of the voyage. There is no fear, however, that the men will stand the strain, if the fighting begins immediately after the long inactivity at Tampa and the weariness of the voyage.

At Rebecca Shoals lighthouse the fleet was joined by the United States warships, Detroit, Manning, Osceola, Vaux and others. The fleet then moved on to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The army of invasion left Tampa Key at noon on Tuesday, June 21, and arrived at Santiago de Cuba at noon today. The fleet of United States transports, having on board 16,000 men under the command of General Shafter, left Tampa Key at noon on Tuesday, June 21, and arrived at Santiago de Cuba at noon today.

FROM NEWPORT NEWS

Four Thousand Troops to Sail Tomorrow.

MORE TO FOLLOW LATER

Third Virginia Regiment to Form a Part of the First Expedition to be Taken to Santiago by the Yale and Harvard.

(By Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, June 21.—Two months ago today war broke out between the United States and Spain, according to the proclamation of the President and the declaration of Congress. The end of that period finds nearly 16,000 United States troops lying off Santiago preparing to land; it finds a squadron of United States battleships in the possession of the United States, and it finds Cuban territory in the possession of the United States, and it finds Cuban territory in the possession of the United States, and it finds Cuban territory in the possession of the United States.

The government has now determined to send heavy reinforcements to General Shafter at Santiago. To this end the first expedition will leave Newport News Thursday morning, carrying Brigadier General Duffield's separate brigade of the second army corps, made up of the Ninth Massachusetts, the Sixth Connecticut, and the Third Virginia regiments, in all about 4,000 men. Expeditions will follow rapidly by way of Tampa, for while Fernandina and Miami are considered to have many good points for anchorage, the latter is the most desirable. The government is now satisfied that Tampa can be retained with advantage as the main point of embarkation. The next forces to go will include those of Brigadier General Duffield's separate brigade of the second army corps, made up of the Ninth Massachusetts, the Sixth Connecticut, and the Third Virginia regiments, in all about 4,000 men.

The result of Rear Admiral Sampson's investigation of the various proposed landing places was also laid before the army officers, but General Shafter is not prepared to announce a definite decision. He is now investigating the matter further himself. General Shafter gave the Americans assurance that they need have no fear of contracting diseases on the south coast of Cuba, as the climate there is not unhealthy, and that the troops will be in good health and therefore, the result of the investigation was also laid before the army officers, but General Shafter is not prepared to announce a definite decision.

General Shafter's examination of the south coast of Cuba, and his visit and was impressed with their hearty and soldierly appearance, though he recognized the fact that they need clothes and provisions, both of which were given them during the voyage. The interview closed with the understanding on the part of both generals that small bodies of troops are to be landed at once at several points along the coast, where they will be met by the Spanish forces, and the landing will be able to keep the enemy in doubt for the present, as to their ultimate intentions.

Among the troops that will be landed are the Ninth Massachusetts, the Sixth Connecticut, and the Third Virginia regiments, in all about 4,000 men. They are well armed, well disciplined, seasoned to the climate, know the fighting grounds of that locality, and are probably the best troops in the American army. The Spanish forces, on the other hand, are poorly equipped, and are not well disciplined. The government is now satisfied that Tampa can be retained with advantage as the main point of embarkation.

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